

Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Work Clothing Manufacturing: 2002

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2002 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



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U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
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CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	v
Manufacturing	ix

Tables

1. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 2002 and Earlier Years ...	1
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 2002	2
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 2002	3
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 2002.....	4
5. Industry Statistics by Primary Product Class Specialization: 2002	5
6a. Products Statistics: 2002 and 1997	6
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 2002 and 1997 .	7
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 2002 and 1997.....	8

Appendixes

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Methodology	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas	--
F. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 2002 to 1997	F-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Table 1. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 2002 and Earlier Years

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and year ¹	Com- panies ²	All estab- lish- ments ³	All employees		Production workers			Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi- tures (\$1,000)	
			Number ⁴	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ⁴	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)					
315225, Men's and boys' cut and sew work clothing manufacturing	2002...	105	138	12 893	247 696	10 495	19 156	168 518	894 360	1 022 360	1 937 050	21 810
	2001...	N	N	17 897	307 244	15 040	26 918	217 015	786 426	987 181	1 790 109	11 831
	2000...	N	N	19 042	318 843	16 273	28 262	230 130	878 456	1 055 104	1 908 841	18 875
	1999...	N	N	20 475	328 349	17 623	30 206	246 246	799 785	873 071	1 686 661	18 699
	1998...	N	N	22 429	333 682	19 328	33 187	254 928	825 304	874 151	1 833 106	18 981
	1997...	149	211	23 306	346 801	19 835	34 421	252 193	999 393	899 411	1 865 304	29 670

¹Statistics presented for years ending in 2 and 7 are census data. Interim census years are derived in a representative sample of manufacturing establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM).

²For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

³Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

⁴Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 2002

[States that are a disclosure or with less than 100 employees are not shown. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, explanation of terms, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For information on geographic areas followed by *, see Appendix D. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number ³	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ³	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
315225, Men's and boys' cut and sew work clothing manufacturing												
United States	1	138	93	12 893	247 696	10 495	19 156	168 518	894 360	1 022 360	1 937 050	21 810
Alabama	9	6	3	505	9 524	461	826	7 884	19 380	17 305	36 274	1 138
California	4	18	12	1 055	21 124	859	1 662	15 531	68 409	62 684	130 649	2 520
Georgia	1	11	8	1 619	32 861	1 344	2 571	21 805	103 220	96 730	202 324	3 549
Illinois	—	6	6	585	13 082	416	728	6 169	35 046	22 075	57 804	1 942
Kentucky	—	16	16	2 796	51 429	2 325	4 242	37 514	188 267	97 938	291 381	3 471
Mississippi	—	13	11	1 560	24 914	1 288	2 290	17 954	121 953	229 878	358 003	1 768
New York	4	6	1	126	1 242	121	180	1 093	2 911	2 958	5 869	83
Pennsylvania	2	8	5	268	4 945	233	496	4 130	10 627	11 163	25 274	330
Tennessee	1	13	9	1 540	28 306	1 276	2 362	20 501	170 326	221 901	393 286	2 715
Texas	—	11	6	1 124	20 563	877	1 534	13 460	76 915	62 208	139 261	873

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1—10 to 19 percent; 2—20 to 29 percent; 3—30 to 39 percent; 4—40 to 49 percent; 5—50 to 59 percent; 6—60 to 69 percent; 7—70 to 79 percent; 8—80 to 89 percent; 9—90 percent or more.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

³Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 2002

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Value
315225, Men's and boys' cut and sew work clothing manufacturing	
Companies ¹	number.. 105
All establishments ²	number.. 138
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 45
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 39
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 54
All employees ³	number.. 12 893
Total compensation	\$1,000.. 307 083
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 247 696
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 59 387
Production workers, average for year	number.. 10 495
Production workers on March 12	number.. 11 039
Production workers on May 12	number.. 10 672
Production workers on August 12	number.. 10 368
Production workers on November 12	number.. 9 875
Production worker hours	1,000.. 19 156
Production worker wages	\$1,000.. 168 518
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 1 022 360
Materials, parts, containers, packaging, etc., used	\$1,000.. 846 661
Resales	\$1,000.. 66 802
Purchased fuels	\$1,000.. 3 198
Purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 9 364
Contract work	\$1,000.. 96 335
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 151 471
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 16
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 937 050
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 558 268
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. D
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 79 884
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 84
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 1 680 186
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 1 558 268
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 121 918
Coverage ratio	percent.. 93
Value added	\$1,000.. 894 360
Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 261 612
Finished goods inventories	\$1,000.. 130 788
Work-in-process inventories	\$1,000.. 37 492
Materials and supplies inventories	\$1,000.. 93 332
Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 221 158
Finished goods inventories	\$1,000.. 112 851
Work-in-process inventories	\$1,000.. 35 099
Materials and supplies inventories	\$1,000.. 73 208
Gross value of depreciable assets (acquisition costs) at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 221 696
Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 21 810
Buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 5 432
Machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 16 378
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	\$1,000.. 822
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	\$1,000.. 2 360
All other expenditures for machinery and equipment	\$1,000.. 13 196
Total retirements	\$1,000.. 14 297
Gross value of depreciable assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 229 209
Depreciation charges during year	\$1,000.. 13 267
Total rental payments	\$1,000.. 10 087
Buildings and other structures	\$1,000.. 6 256
Machinery and equipment	\$1,000.. 3 831
Total other expenses ⁴	\$1,000.. 34 069
Response coverage ratio ⁵	percent.. 74
Repair and maintenance services of buildings and/or machinery ⁴	\$1,000.. 5 073
Communications services ⁴	\$1,000.. 1 510
Legal services ⁴	\$1,000.. 493
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services ⁴	\$1,000.. 532
Advertising and promotional services ⁴	\$1,000.. 2 487
Expensed computer hardware and supplies and purchased computer services ⁴	\$1,000.. 1 282
Refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ⁴	\$1,000.. 356
Management consulting and administrative services ⁴	\$1,000.. 932
Taxes and license fees ⁴	\$1,000.. 4 189
All other expenses ⁴	\$1,000.. 17 215

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

³Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

⁴Based on Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) sample data.

⁵A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note 1: The amounts shown for other expenses reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Note 2: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 2002

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number ³	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ³	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
315225, Men's and boys' cut and sew work clothing manufacturing											
All establishments	1	138	12 893	247 696	10 495	19 156	168 518	894 360	1 022 360	1 937 050	21 810
Establishments with—											
1 to 4 employees	8	22	49	943	39	67	610	2 256	1 723	3 978	102
5 to 9 employees	4	8	52	871	40	59	530	2 494	2 261	5 817	161
10 to 19 employees	5	15	204	3 820	161	286	2 563	12 332	12 100	24 691	423
20 to 49 employees	1	18	632	14 231	400	749	6 669	35 533	33 282	68 260	2 326
50 to 99 employees	—	21	1 534	27 588	1 245	2 193	19 744	158 355	319 695	478 709	1 919
100 to 249 employees	—	42	6 405	116 307	5 258	9 841	80 862	444 078	381 482	844 572	7 068
250 to 499 employees	2	12	4 017	83 936	3 352	5 961	57 540	239 312	271 817	511 023	9 811
500 to 999 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ⁴	9	25	90	1 718	78	136	1 255	3 784	3 763	7 546	238

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

³Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

⁴Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Primary Product Class Specialization: 2002

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments ¹	All employees		Production workers			Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number ²	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ²	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
315225	Men's and boys' cut and sew work clothing manufacturing	138	12 893	247 696	10 495	19 156	168 518	894 360	1 022 360	1 937 050	21 810
3152251	Men's and boys' work shirts, made from purchased fabrics	27	3 490	54 379	3 103	5 554	44 355	98 143	150 982	251 849	3 371
3152254	Men's and boys' workpants (except jeans), work jackets, coveralls, overalls, jumpsuits, and washable service apparel, including hospital patient wear (except disposable), made from purchased fabrics	70	8 991	185 696	7 095	13 079	119 345	764 202	839 339	1 621 266	17 682

¹Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

²Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 6a. **Products Statistics: 2002 and 1997**

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product code	Product	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
315225	Men's and boys' cut and sew work clothing manufacturing	2002.. N	X	X	1 680 186
	1997.. N		X	X	1 910 155
3152251	Men's and boys' work shirts, made from purchased fabrics	2002.. N	X	X	416 720
	1997.. N		X	X	481 142
31522511	Men's and boys' work shirts, made from purchased fabrics	2002.. N	X	X	416 720
	1997.. N		X	X	481 142
3152251100	Men's and boys' work shirts, made from purchased fabrics ¹	2002.. 40	X	X	416 720
	1997.. 44		X	X	481 142
3152254	Men's and boys' workpants (except jeans), work jackets, coveralls, overalls, jumpsuits, and washable service apparel, including hospital patient wear (except disposable), made from purchased fabrics	2002.. N	X	X	1 204 723
	1997.. N		X	X	N
31522541	Men's and boys' workpants (except jeans), work jackets, coveralls, overalls, jumpsuits, and washable service apparel, including hospital patient wear (except disposable), made from purchased fabrics	2002.. N	X	X	1 204 723
	1997.. N		X	X	N
3152254100	Men's and boys' workpants (except jeans), work jackets, coveralls, overalls, jumpsuits, and washable service apparel, including hospital patient wear (except disposable), made from purchased fabrics ¹	2002.. 80	X	X	1 204 723
	1997.. N		X	X	N
315225W	Men's and boys' cut and sew work clothing manufacturing, nsk, total	2002.. N	X	X	58 743
	1997.. N		X	X	69 396
315225WY	Men's and boys' cut and sew work clothing manufacturing, nsk, total	2002.. N	X	X	58 743
	1997.. N		X	X	69 396
315225WYWW	Men's and boys' cut and sew work clothing manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	2002.. N	X	X	51 872
	1997.. N		X	X	47 823
315225WYWY	Men's and boys' cut and sew work clothing manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	2002.. N	X	X	6 871
	1997.. N		X	X	21 573

¹For additional detail, see Current Industrial Report MQ315A, Apparel.

Note 1: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values that are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: p-10 to 19 percent estimated; q-20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Note 2: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 2002 and 1997

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 2002. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, explanation of terms, and geographic definitions, see note at end of table. For information on geographic areas followed by *, see Appendix D. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)
3152251	Men's and boys' work shirts, made from purchased fabrics	
	United States..... 2002..	416 720
	..... 1997..	481 142
	California..... 2002..	35 406
	..... 1997..	54 679
	Kentucky..... 2002..	45 119
	..... 1997..	61 767
3152254	Mississippi..... 2002..	144 255
	..... 1997..	67 673
	Men's and boys' workpants (except jeans), work jackets, coveralls, overalls, jumpsuits, and washable service apparel, including hospital patient wear (except disposable), made from purchased fabrics	
	United States..... 2002..	1 204 723
	..... 1997..	N
	California..... 2002..	61 547
	..... 1997..	N
	Georgia..... 2002..	151 125
	..... 1997..	N
	Illinois..... 2002..	42 963
	..... 1997..	N
	Mississippi..... 2002..	156 648
	..... 1997..	N
	Pennsylvania..... 2002..	16 960
	..... 1997..	N
	Tennessee..... 2002..	200 329
	..... 1997..	N
	Texas..... 2002..	114 688
	..... 1997..	N

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 2002 and 1997

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Material code	Material consumed	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
315225	Men's and boys' cut and sew work clothing manufacturing		
0090001	Total materials .....2002..	X	846 661
	.....1997..	X	836 780
31321023	Broadwoven fabrics (piece goods) .....2002..	X	584 553
	.....1997..	X	542 558
31322103	Narrow fabrics (12 inches or less in width) .....2002..	X	22 476
	.....1997..	X	D
31324000	Knit fabrics .....2002..	X	86 811
	.....1997..	X	18 815
31332001	Fabrics (plastics coated, impregnated, and laminated) .....2002..	X	D
	.....1997..	X	N
31311003	Yarn, all fibers .....2002..	X	D
	.....1997..	X	D
31611001	Finished leather .....2002..	X	D
	.....1997..	X	N
33999301	Buttons, zippers, and slide fasteners .....2002..	X	10 905
	.....1997..	X	73 418
00190067	Trim and findings (linings, fusibles, elastic, waistbanding, pockets, etc.) .....2002..	X	36 289
	.....1997..	X	N
32513003	Dyes, lakes, and toners .....2002..	X	D
	.....1997..	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies .....2002..	X	16 128
	.....1997..	X	58 329
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, nsk .....2002..	X	87 673
	.....1997..	X	48 318

Note 1: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values that are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: p-10 to 19 percent estimated; q-20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Note 2: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.